

FAILED

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Willows and Orland people with incurable diseases who have been on the way to "recovery" under the care of W. J. Conway, Chico Indian medicine man, will have to wait for a time for further treatments, as Conway was arrested last Friday by J. W. Davidson, special agent for the State Board of Medical Examiners, on a charge of practicing medicine without a license. Conway, whom Davidson claims has no medical education whatsoever, nor any other kind of education, has been the mecca of the sick of the valley for a number of months, his headquarters in the Indian village north of Chico being crowded daily with the lame, the halt, and the blind . . . (Willows *Journal*, September 9, 1930).

On August 12, 1930, following a two-day hearing, Superior Judge Robert B. Lambert of Los Angeles denied the petition of Dr. Maximilian Leopold Herzig for a writ of mandate to compel the California Board of Medical Examiners to issue him a physician's and surgeon's reciprocity license based on his Nevada credentials. Doctor Herzig will be recalled as one of the incorporators and president of the "United States National Medical University. . . College of Physicians and Surgeons," a paper corporation with headquarters said to have been located over a San Francisco grocery store and which was brought to an early demise through activities of the Board of Medical Examiners of this state. Doctor Herzig's 1920 and 1923 reciprocity applications, based on a Nevada certificate, were denied on the grounds of unsatisfactory evidence of medical training. His medical training was evidenced by the following:

1. A 1913 "ad eundem" degree from the National Medical University of Chicago which has been referred to as a "sundown" institution and which was formally disapproved by a vote of the Illinois medical licensing body, effective June 30, 1909.

2. A medical diploma from the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons dated February 3, 1919. Verification of credentials of this school, so interwoven in the diploma mill scandal of 1922-24 as to cause the State of Missouri to revoke its charter, has been impossible. This school, following a 1924 report on its diploma mill activities, was disapproved as qualifying applicants for a license to practice in California.

In September 1929, Doctor Herzig filed his third reciprocity application based on a 1925 diploma from the Royal University of Naples, Italy (where he claimed attendance for one year), and a second Nevada license issued in 1925. His application was again denied, based on unsatisfactory evidence of medical education. He then filed his petition for a writ of mandate.

Investigation disclosed that the Royal University of Naples had given Doctor Herzig senior standing on his credentials from the National Medical University of Chicago and from the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Royal University of Naples relating that Doctor Herzig exhibited a medical diploma from the University of Lausanne; however, in no application filed by Doctor Herzig either in California or Nevada nor in any correspondence had with him did he make mention of any such diploma.

Dr. Samuel D. Cotterell, well known race physician, was, on Tuesday, July 29, sentenced to serve a short time in the county jail for giving and issuing a narcotic prescription to one Ansel Bartlett, a police "stool pigeon" . . . (Los Angeles *Pacific Defender*, August 7, 1930).

Dr. W. C. Hoyt, Gridley physician, was detained yesterday by Gridley police on an insanity complaint after allegedly threatening the life of Mrs. Hoyt and others. He was taken to the Butte County jail and will be held for investigation. Doctor Hoyt has been hailed into the Gridley courts on several occasions. In July he was twice arrested in one day on charges of intoxication and disorderly conduct, and gained release from prosecution when relatives agreed to take him to a San Francisco sanitarium for treatment. He returned to Gridley several days ago (Oakland *Tribune*, August 9, 1930).

William D. Allen took charge of the federal narcotic office here yesterday, succeeding Harry V. Williamson, who has been transferred to Kansas City, Missouri (San Francisco *Examiner*, September 16, 1930).

According to reports, J. J. Brooks on August 27 pleaded guilty in the Justice Court of San Fernando Township to a violation of the medical practice act, and was sentenced to serve sixty days in the county jail, said sentence being suspended on condition of no further violation of the medical practice act.

Special Agent Davidson reported that on September 5, Ah Mow Chang of the Chang Hai Herb Company, Chico, was arrested on a charge of violation of the medical practice act.

On August 28, H. Lynn Staley pleaded guilty in the courts of Los Angeles to violation of the medical practice act, and was sentenced to thirty days in the city jail, sentence being suspended on condition that the defendant discontinue further violation.

The license of John R. Brinkley, "goat gland specialist," who attracted a large clientele in San Francisco a few years ago, has been revoked in Topeka, Kansas, according to an Associated Press dispatch received here yesterday. He was accused of gross immorality. Doctor Brinkley's gland operations here caused a sensation. Later, he was charged with operating a diploma "mill" (San Francisco *Examiner*, Thursday, September 18, 1930).

MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION

The population figures by counties as given below, and which are also referred to in an editorial in this issue, were secured by the editor from a bulletin of August 14, 1930, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington.

California has fifty-eight counties and in fifteen counties no county medical society exists, either as a separate entity or as a union society with one or more other counties. The editor has italicized such counties. When a county is represented in a conjoint county medical unit the names of the associated counties have been indicated in parenthesis.

The editor obtained the figures of total number of licentiates in each county, and the total number of members in county societies, from the 1930 directories of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California, and of the California Medical Association. In counties where no county societies exist, membership as shown means such resident physicians hold membership in some adjacent county medical society. The editor has also had his office calculate the approximate percentage increases or decreases in membership. These percentages for civil population and for California Medical Association membership should provide interesting facts for consideration by California Medical Association members and officers who are interested in efficient organization.

These county tabulations by population and by California Medical Association membership assume additional interest when a comparison is made with the lists of California senatorial and assembly dis-

tracts as printed in the September issue of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, page 694, and with the makeup of the House of Delegates of the California Medical Association, as printed in the April 1930 issue, page 269.

For further comparison, some figures from the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of May 1930, page 1577, are also appended and these show the

extent to which members of the California Medical Association are identified with the national organization, the American Medical Association, both as regards American Medical Association "membership" and as to American Medical Association "fellowship." The total number of *Journal of the American Medical Association* subscribers and the total number of physicians in California are also given.

Table Giving California Population and California Medical Association Membership Statistics

1.—As Regards Population					2.—As Regards California Medical Association					
County	1930	1920	Increase, 1920-1930*	Per Cent	Licentiate in California	Memb. in 1921	Memb. in 1930	Incr. in Memb.	Decr. in Memb.	Percentage Memb. Incr. or Decr.
State total	5,672,009	3,426,861	2,245,148	65.5						
By counties:										
Alameda	475,178	344,177	131,001	38.1	705	291	404	+113		+38.8%
Alpine (N. C. S.)* ..	236	243	-7	-2.9						
Amador (N. C. S.) ..	8,494	7,793	701	9.0	7					
Butte	34,010	30,030	3,980	13.3	29	19	18		-1	-5.2%
Calaveras	6,009	6,183	-174	-2.8	9					
Colusa	10,257	9,290	967	10.4	6					
(Yolo-Colusa)										
Contra Costa	78,554	53,889	24,665	45.8	61	40	37		-3	-7.5%
Del Norte (N. C. S.) ..	4,734	2,759	1,975	71.6	3					
Eldorado (N. C. S.) ..	8,311	6,426	1,885	29.3	4					
Fresno	144,369	128,779	15,590	12.1	133	114	103		-11	-9.6%
Glenn	10,935	11,853	-918	-7.7	14	13	7		-6	-4.6%
Humboldt	43,189	37,413	5,776	15.4	42	23	36	+13		+56.5%
Imperial	60,894	43,453	17,441	40.1	34	21	22	+1		+4.7%
Inyo (N. C. S.)	6,604	7,031	-427	-6.1	6					
Kern	82,219	54,843	27,376	49.9	63	39	48	+9		+23.0%
Kings (N. C. S.)	25,275	22,031	3,244	14.7	13					
Lake (N. C. S.)	7,166	5,402	1,764	32.7	13					
Lassen	12,587	8,507	4,080	48.0	8	6	14	+8		+133.3%
(Lassen-Plumas)										
Los Angeles	1,233,561	576,673	656,888	113.9	3678	1098	1759	+661		+60.2%
Madera (N. C. S.) ..	17,152	12,203	4,949	40.6	15					
Marin	41,635	27,342	14,293	52.3	34	16	19	+3		+18.7%
Mariposa (N. C. S.) ..	2,530	2,775	-245	-8.8	2					
Mendocino	23,491	24,116	-625	-2.6	22	20	15		-5	-25.0%
Merced	36,900	24,579	12,321	50.1	23	19	20	+1		+5.2%
Modoc (N. C. S.)	8,038	5,425	2,613	48.2	9					
Mono (N. C. S.)	1,355	960	395	41.1	1					
Monterey	53,668	27,980	25,688	91.8	51	23	28	+5		+21.7%
Napa	22,832	20,678	2,154	10.4	39	15	25	+10		+66.6%
Nevada (N. C. S.) ..	10,597	10,850	-253	-2.3	10					
Orange	118,611	61,375	57,236	93.3	137	57	86	+29		+50.8%
Placer	24,442	18,584	5,858	31.5	33	25	26	+1		+4.0%
Plumas	7,909	5,681	2,228	39.2	7					
(Lassen-Plumas)										
Riverside	82,266	50,297	31,969	63.6	85	45	48	+3		+6.6%
Sacramento	141,915	91,029	50,886	55.9	159	92	125	+33		+35.8%
San Benito	11,310	8,995	2,315	25.7	14	1	7	+6		+600.0%
San Bernardino	133,878	73,401	60,477	82.4	155	69	106	+37		+53.6%
San Diego	209,477	112,248	97,229	86.6	380	150	217	+67		+44.6%
San Francisco	†637,212	506,676	130,536	25.8	1509	735	913	+178		+24.2%
San Joaquin	102,805	79,905	22,900	28.7	106	75	83	+8		+10.6%
San Luis Obispo	29,617	21,893	7,724	35.3	32	21	15		-6	-28.5%
San Mateo	77,135	36,781	40,354	109.7	56	14	29	+15		+107.1%
Santa Barbara	65,075	41,097	23,978	58.3	103	54	74	+20		+37.0%
Santa Clara	144,921	100,676	44,245	43.9	233	104	142	+38		+36.5%
Santa Cruz	37,405	26,269	11,136	42.4	49	26	30	+4		+15.3%
Shasta	13,925	13,361	564	4.2	10	16	9		-7	-43.7%
Sierra (N. C. S.)	2,419	1,783	636	35.7	2					
Siskiyou	25,505	18,545	6,960	37.5	22	16	15		-1	-6.2%
Solano	40,831	40,602	229	0.6	42	15	17	+2		+13.3%
Sonoma	62,248	52,090	10,158	19.5	64	42	45	+3		+7.1%
Stanislaus	56,263	43,557	12,706	29.2	50	38	39	+1		+2.6%
Sutter	14,618	10,115	4,503	44.5	6					
(Yuba-Sutter)										
Tehama	13,839	12,882	957	7.4	15	8	11	+3		+37.5%
Trinity (N. C. S.) ..	2,811	2,551	260	10.2	1					
Tulare	77,465	59,031	18,434	31.2	66	35	36	+1		+2.8%
Tuolumne	9,235	7,768	1,467	18.9	11	6	6			
Ventura	54,577	28,724	25,853	90.0	55	14	29	+15		+107.1%
Yolo (Yolo-Colusa) ..	23,618	17,105	6,513	38.1	25	21	25	+4		+19.0%
Yuba	11,327	10,375	952	9.2	16	9	13	+4		+44.4%
(Yuba-Sutter)										

* N. C. S. is legend used to mean "No County Society in this County." † Revised announcement.

Hyphenated County names in parenthesis indicate union county medical societies now existing.

State Senatorial districts consisting of more than one county are as follows: *First*, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas; *Second*, Del Norte, Siskiyou; *Fourth*, Mendocino, Lake; *Fifth*, Trinity, Shasta; *Seventh*, Sierra, Nevada, Placer; *Eighth*, Tehama, Glenn, Colusa; *Ninth*, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine; *Tenth*, Yuba, Sutter; *Eleventh*, Napa, Yolo; *Twelfth*, Merced, Madera; *Twenty-fifth*, Monterey, San Benito; *Twenty-sixth*, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Calaveras; *Twenty-eighth*, Mono, Inyo.

Some American Medical Association and California Medical Association Statistics

TABLE 1.—*Organization of Constituent State Associations*

Number of counties in California	58
Number component societies in California	40
Number of Counties in California not organized.....	15
Number of Physicians in California (eleventh American Medical Association Directory).....	9,421
Number of members in California Medical Association	4,959
Number of American Medical Association Fellows in California	3,849

* * *

TABLE 2.—*Approximate Count of Fellows and Subscribers on "Journal of the American Medical Association" Mailing List, January 1, 1930*

Subscribers who are "Fellows of American Medical Association"	3,640
"Non-Fellow" subscribers	2,511
Total subscribers in California	6,151

* * *

TABLE 3.—*California Physicians Receiving the "Journal of the American Medical Association"*

Total number California physicians receiving "Journal American Medical Association"	6,151
Total physicians in California (eleventh American Medical Association Directory)	9,421
Approximate percentage licensed California physicians receiving "Journal American Medical Association"	65%

* * *

Population of Principal Cities of California as Compiled by U. S. Bureau of the Census

City	1930	1920	Increase, 1920-1930*	
			Number	Per Cent
Alameda	34,392	28,806	5,586	19.4
Alhambra	†29,551	9,096	20,455	224.9
Anaheim	10,817	5,526	5,291	95.7
Bakersfield	26,179	18,638	7,541	40.5
Berkeley	81,543	56,036	25,507	45.5
Beverly Hills	17,428	674	16,754	585.8
Brawley	10,437	5,389	5,048	93.7
Burbank	16,429	2,913	13,516	464.0
Burlingame	13,055	4,107	8,948	217.9
Compton	12,291	1,478	10,813	731.6
Eureka	15,748	12,923	2,825	21.9
Fresno	52,558	45,086	7,472	16.6
Fullerton	10,820	4,415	6,405	145.1
Glendale	62,607	13,536	49,071	362.5
Huntington Park....	24,575	4,513	20,062	444.5
Inglewood	19,605	3,286	16,319	496.6
Long Beach	141,528	55,593	85,935	154.6
Los Angeles	†1,233,561	576,673	656,888	113.9
Modesto	13,847	9,241	4,606	49.8
Monrovia	10,880	5,480	5,400	98.5
Oakland	284,213	216,261	67,952	31.4
Ontario	13,570	7,280	6,290	86.4
Palo Alto	13,635	5,900	7,735	131.1
Pasadena	75,875	45,354	30,521	67.3
Pomona	20,695	13,505	7,190	53.2
Redlands	14,130	9,571	4,559	47.6
Richmond	19,945	16,843	3,102	18.4
Riverside	30,654	19,341	11,313	58.5
Sacramento	93,685	65,908	27,777	42.1
Salinas	10,260	4,308	5,952	138.2
San Bernardino	37,453	18,721	18,519	98.9
San Diego	147,897	74,683	73,214	98.0
San Francisco	†637,212	506,676	130,536	25.8
San Jose	57,547	39,642	17,905	45.2
San Leandro	11,315	5,703	5,612	98.4
San Mateo	13,439	5,979	7,460	124.8
Santa Ana	30,166	15,485	14,681	94.8
Santa Barbara	33,544	19,441	14,103	72.5
Santa Cruz	14,389	10,917	3,472	31.8
Santa Monica	36,993	15,252	21,741	142.5
South Gate†	19,501
South Pasadena	13,724	7,652	6,072	79.4
Stockton	47,951	40,296	7,655	19.0
Vallejo	14,385	16,845	-2,460	-14.6
Ventura	11,432	4,342	7,090	163.3
Whittier	14,808	7,997	6,811	85.2

* A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

† Revised announcement.

‡ Incorporated since 1920.

MEDICAL SCHOOL LEGISLATION

ANATOMY ACT OF CALIFORNIA*

This act, as amended in 1929, reads as follows:

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, coroner, keeper of a county poorhouse or reformatory, public hospital or asylum, county jail, state prison, or city or county undertaker, or any and all state, county, town and city officers having possession, charge or control of bodies to be buried at public expense, or the legally constituted representatives of any or all of these, to use diligence to notify the relatives of the deceased and in the absence of a claimant, who will assume the cost of burial at private expense, to notify by telegraph collect, immediately after the lapse of twenty-four hours after death, the state board of health or the duly authorized agent of the same, stating, whenever possible, the name, age, sex and cause of death of any person or persons required to be buried at public expense.

Sec. 2. It is hereby made unlawful for any person or persons, except those specifically authorized by law, to hold a postmortem examination on the body of the unclaimed dead without the express permission of the secretary of the state board of health or the duly authorized agent of the same.

Sec. 3. The unclaimed dead retained by the state board of health for educational purposes within the state shall be embalmed according to directions, and disposed of subject only to the instructions of the said board; *provided, however*, that such unclaimed dead shall be held for a period of thirty days by those to whom they may have been assigned for educational purposes, subject to claim and identification by any authenticated relative of the deceased for purposes of burial at private expense.

Sec. 4. The bodies of the unclaimed dead shall be used solely for the purpose of instruction and study in the promotion of medical education and science within the State of California, and any person or persons found guilty of the unlawful disposition, use or sale of the body or bodies of the unclaimed dead or violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of those in charge of all public institutions in which the deceased was an inmate to transmit, upon request, to the secretary of the state board of health or to any person designated by said board a brief medical history of the unclaimed dead for purpose of identification and permanent record, which records shall be open to inspection by any state or county official or prosecuting attorney. All persons receiving the unclaimed dead for educational purposes within the State of California shall bear all reasonable expense incurred in the preservation and transportation of the dead and shall keep a permanent record of bodies received, giving the identification number, the name, age, sex, nationality and race, if possible, together with the place of last residence of the deceased and the source and disposition—with dates—of the body.

Sec. 6. Whenever the duly authorized officer or agent of the state board of health deems a body required to be buried at public expense, unsuitable or unnecessary for scientific purposes, he shall notify the official custodian of such body or bodies in order that it may be cremated, or buried at public expense as required by law. No warrants for the payment of the expenses of the burial of any person whose body is required to be buried at public expense shall be drawn or paid except upon the certificate of the duly authorized officer or agent of the state board of

* See, also, article by Dr. A. W. Meyer of Stanford, printed in this issue, and which gives a history of the anatomy laws of California preceding the enactment of the Act here reprinted page 703. Also editorial, page 753.

(Continued on Page 40, Adv. Sec.)